## §11.106

- (e) A division of a fee between practitioners who are not in the same firm may be made only if:
- (1) The division is in proportion to the services performed by each practitioner or each practitioner assumes joint responsibility for the representation:
- (2) The client agrees to the arrangement, including the share each practitioner will receive, and the agreement is confirmed in writing; and
  - (3) The total fee is reasonable.

## §11.106 Confidentiality of information.

- (a) A practitioner shall not reveal information relating to the representation of a client unless the client gives informed consent, the disclosure is impliedly authorized in order to carry out the representation, the disclosure is permitted by paragraph (b) of this section, or the disclosure is required by paragraph (c) of this section.
- (b) A practitioner may reveal information relating to the representation of a client to the extent the practitioner reasonably believes necessary:
- (1) To prevent reasonably certain death or substantial bodily harm;
- (2) To prevent the client from engaging in inequitable conduct before the Office or from committing a crime or fraud that is reasonably certain to result in substantial injury to the financial interests or property of another and in furtherance of which the client has used or is using the practitioner's services:
- (3) To prevent, mitigate or rectify substantial injury to the financial interests or property of another that is reasonably certain to result or has resulted from the client's commission of a crime, fraud, or inequitable conduct before the Office in furtherance of which the client has used the practitioner's services;
- (4) To secure legal advice about the practitioner's compliance with the USPTO Rules of Professional Conduct;
- (5) To establish a claim or defense on behalf of the practitioner in a controversy between the practitioner and the client, to establish a defense to a criminal charge or civil claim against the practitioner based upon conduct in which the client was involved, or to respond to allegations in any proceeding

- concerning the practitioner's representation of the client; or
- (6) To comply with other law or a court order.
- (c) A practitioner shall disclose to the Office information necessary to comply with applicable duty of disclosure provisions.

## § 11.107 Conflict of interest; Current clients.

- (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, a practitioner shall not represent a client if the representation involves a concurrent conflict of interest. A concurrent conflict of interest exists if:
- (1) The representation of one client will be directly adverse to another client: or
- (2) There is a significant risk that the representation of one or more clients will be materially limited by the practitioner's responsibilities to another client, a former client or a third person or by a personal interest of the practitioner.
- (b) Notwithstanding the existence of a concurrent conflict of interest under paragraph (a) of this section, a practitioner may represent a client if:
- (1) The practitioner reasonably believes that the practitioner will be able to provide competent and diligent representation to each affected client;
- (2) The representation is not prohibited by law;
- (3) The representation does not involve the assertion of a claim by one client against another client represented by the practitioner in the same litigation or other proceeding before a tribunal; and
- (4) Each affected client gives informed consent, confirmed in writing.

## §11.108 Conflict of interest; Current clients; Specific rules.

- (a) A practitioner shall not enter into a business transaction with a client or knowingly acquire an ownership, possessory, security or other pecuniary interest adverse to a client unless:
- (1) The transaction and terms on which the practitioner acquires the interest are fair and reasonable to the client and are fully disclosed and transmitted in writing in a manner that can be reasonably understood by the client;